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THE GREAT BATTLES.

The Fighting Continued Through Wednesday.

The Advantages on the Side of the National Army.

THE BATTLE NOT RENEWED YESTERDAY.

Great Extent and Magnitude of the Struggle.

The Entire Rebel Army in Maryland.

A Dispatch from the Gallant General Hookery

He Claims a Great Victory on Wednesday.

DREADFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES

Our Loss Estimated at Ten Thousand Killed and Wounded.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOKER.

CHARLESTOWN, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until 10 o'clock this morning, when I was wounded, and compelled to quit the field.

The battle was fought with great violence on both sides.

The carnage has been awful.

I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded, for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them into the Potomac.

My wound has been painful, but it is not one that will be likely to lay me up. I was shot through the foot.

J. HOOKER, Brig.-Gen.

NEWS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 18.

The news received during last night indicates that the result of yesterday's fight was decidedly in our favor; but still another battle is necessary to determine who shall finally be the victor.

It was expected that the battle would be again renewed this morning, but no firing has been heard, and it is supposed that burying of the dead is the order of the day.

Gen McCLELLAN's headquarters are at Sharpsburgh.

Surgeon-Gen. SMITH dispatched a special train to Hagerstown yesterday to attend our wounded.

The number of wounded in Gen. McCLELLAN's army is very large; most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania.

The rebel prisoners taken have been sent to Fort Delaware.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 18—P. M.

Information received here this morning direct from the battle-field, represented that the battle would undoubtedly be resumed to-day, but up to this hour no firing had been heard at Hagerstown. The forces remain about in the same position as in yesterday's fight.

Preparations are now being made here for receiving the sick and wounded from the late battle. Citizens are anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of those who are fighting for the support of the National Government.

Troops are still coming in by thousands and are immediately forwarded.

The Government having complete control of the road to Chambersburgh and Hagerstown. The regular trains to these points were suspended to-day, but will be resumed in a few days.

NEWS BY WAY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A special dispatch, dated Hagerstown, yesterday, to the *Press*, says of the fight on Tuesday:

"The battle raged with great spirit. The firing on either side was very heavy, until toward sundown, when the rebels were flanked by HOOKER and PORTER, and severely punished. Their fire became desultory, and it was evident that their ammunition was giving out.

This morning the battle was renewed by the rebels with renewed vigor. They acted as if they had been reinforced and furnished with fresh ammunition. The battle lasted until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the rebels retreated, leaving Gen. LONGSTREET and the remnant of his division in our hands as prisoners.

The entire rebel army will be captured or killed. There is no chance left for them to cross the Potomac, as the river is rising and our troops are pushing them constantly and sending prisoners to the rear.

Six batteries of artillery belonging to Gen. LONGSTREET's Division were captured yesterday, and to-day, and it is said that we have taken nearly 15,000 prisoners since Sunday.

Stonewall JACKSON's army is with Gen. LEE and other distinguished officers will be forced to surrender within a day or two at furthest.

Our humane army is in motion, and our disasters will be retrieved.

certain are certain of ultimate and decisive success.

Stores for our army are coming by way of Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

Gen. BURNSIDE has retaken the position of Harper's Ferry, and is advancing on a special mission with his troops.

NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

I was on the battle-field up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and left with confidence that all was going on right. It was a grand battle—the most severe of the war—every division of the rebel army being on the field.

From Harrisburgh dispatches and other movements, I think there has been some change in the position of the armies at the close of the day, but have no doubt all is well. Army trains were moved forward from Frederick this morning.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A special dispatch from Fredericksburgh states that fighting has been desperate at Sharpsburgh, and that among the wounded are Gen. HOOKER, Gen. RICHARDSON, and Col. HOLMES of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and the Surgeon of the Twelfth Massachusetts is reported killed.

The churches in Frederick are all taken for hospital uses. A great many rebel prisoners have been captured.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18—10 P. M.

The rebel prisoners captured by our scouts near Leesburgh, were brought into the city last evening. They say that the rebel force under Gen. HOOD, lately stationed at Leesburgh, left that place on Monday morning for Williamsport, for the purpose of reinforcing LONGSTREET. The prisoners were unable to accompany their regiments on the march to Williamsport, on account of exhaustion. HOOD's force was about 5,000 men.

A great many straggling and wounded soldiers from the battle-fields in Maryland had arrived at Leesburgh. The prisoners say they all concurred in the fact that the hardest fighting of the war is now going on in Maryland; that LEE was getting badly whipped, and that he would be annihilated unless reinforcements speedily came to his assistance.

A division lately encamped at Waterford had also left to reinforce LEE. It numbered about 4,000 men.

The prisoners state that the whole of the rebel army is in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18th—Midnight.

We have no reliable news from Gen. MCCLELLAN to-day, though the city is full of rumors. The general *belief* is that our army has not gained any decisive advantage, though still acting on the offensive. Apprehensions are felt that JACKSON may succeed in executing some dangerous flank movement with fresh troops, which will imperil our forces, but with Pennsylvania in their rear, constantly sending on reinforcements, he will scarcely venture to place himself between them and MCCLELLAN.

The continued silence of the Government adds greatly to the disposition of the public to apprehend disaster to our arms.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The latest information received here up to 11 *o'clock to-day, was dated from the seat of war at* 11 o'clock last night, when it was telegraphed that Gen. MCCLELLAN had a severe engagement throughout the day, *resulting in gaining the position for which our army fought.*

Information from a point within four miles of the battle-ground, up to 9 o'clock this morning, says nothing of the engagement having been renewed previous to that hour. It merely states that a thousand rebel prisoners were taken yesterday, and that they were being marched to the rear past that point under a guard.

A reconnoissance in force, made yesterday, has demonstrated that *there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run*, while our scouts yesterday reported that they were in full force at Drainesville on Tuesday evening.

NO BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 18—Evening.

Advices just received at headquarters, from Hagerstown, confirm the report that no fight had taken place to-day; that the rebels are supposed to be short of ammunition, and that the fight would probably commence at daybreak to-morrow.

Our troops are said to have behaved nobly, and talk confidently of gaining a great victory to-morrow.

Gov. CURTIN had arrived safely at Hagerstown, together with Col. J. A. WETHERILL, Surgeon-General SMITH, and his corps of Surgeons. Gov. CURTIN and staff are using every exertion in preparing for the comfort of the wounded brought into that place.

A telegraph line is being extended to Boonsboro, thus bringing us much nearer to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Headquarters. It will be completed to-morrow.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 16,
Via FREDERICK, Thursday, Sept. 18.

To the Associated Press:

During this afternoon information was received at headquarters, showing that the enemy were recrossing the river, and concentrating their forces on the ridge of hills outside of the town of Sharpsburgh to within three miles of the main body of our army. JACKSON left Harper's Ferry this morning, his troops commencing to arrive during the afternoon, when it became evident that LEE was disposed to engage our forces in battle at this point.

Gen. MCCLELLAN sent for FRANKLIN's Corps and COUCH's Division, who were about seven miles distant, on the other side of the Ridge.

FIELD OF THE LATE AND PENDING BATTLES.

THE GREAT BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

The accompanying map will give a succinct view of the scene and localities of the great battles of the present week, and of the course of the rebel movements from the time they crossed the Potomac until Wednesday night. On Friday evening last, one week ago to-day, our army entered Frederick, having driven the rebel forces up to and beyond the place from the point at which they crossed the Potomac, above and below the Point of Rocks. Our forces followed the retreating rebels from Frederick across the CATOCTIN Mountains, and on Sunday, HOOKER and KEARNY came up with their rear guard, at the gap in South Mountain, indicated in our map, (incorrectly called "Hagerstown Heights,") while Gen. FRANKLIN engaged another body of them on the same day, at a point to the southeast. Of these battles, the TIMES on Wednesday and Thursday gave by far the fullest and best accounts that have been published. The different bodies of the rebels seem to have then swept around southwesterly on Monday from these localities and from Hagerstown—skirmishing briskly as they retired—until on Tuesday all their forces were concentrated in the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, at a point east of Antietam Creek, and probably at the intersection of the roads leading from Middletown to Sharpsburgh, and Rohersville and Williamsport. Here was fought the great but indecisive battle of Tuesday; and during the day's fighting, we drove the rebels south and west for some distance—our army at night occupying the ground where the battle closed. The tremendous engagement of Wednesday was fought closer to Sharpsburgh, or between Sharpsburgh and Rohrersville, and though we do not definitely know the course and result of the battle, we know that at night we occupied Rohersville, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN had destroyed the aqueduct at the mouth of the Antietam Creek, and the bridge across that creek upon the road leading to Sharpsburgh. So that from all we can gather, it would appear that the rebel army is now collected in the great bend of the river, (see map,) which will be observed as running some ten miles north from the junction of Antietam Creek with the Potomac. There are mountain ridges on both sides of the creek, and the whole country in this vicinity is thickly covered with hills, so that it is necessarily slow work pursuing the rebels, and they are able to contest many points. One dispatch asserts that the greater part of the rebel army, instead of being west of Antietam, has retreated southward in the direction of Harper's Ferry. When it is considered, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE, with a large force, holds Harper's Ferry, and that other troops, under Gen. SCHIL, are moving in this direction from Washington, it would seem that wherever the rebel army may be placed, or in whatever direction it may be retreating, it will find escape a difficult matter if our troops are thrown upon it with skill and vigor. There will likely be another, and a decisive, battle fought speedily on this part of the line off the Upper Potomac; and on the space covered by our little map is, very probably, located the ground which will see the death, as it is now seeing the dying, struggles of this great rebellion.

There was considerable artillery firing during the day on both sides, resulting in our having about forty men killed and wounded. Among the seriously wounded was Major ARNOLD, of the First New-York Artillery, who was struck in the side by a piece of shell.

The disposition of the troops for the impending battle was as follows: Gen. SUMNER's corps, with Gen. BANKS' division to occupy the centre. Gen. HOOKER's corps, with the Pennsylvania Reserves and FRANKLIN's corps on the right. Gens. PORTER and BURNSIDE on the extreme left, with the view of turning the enemy's right flank. Gen. PLEASANTON supported the centre with 2,500 cavalry and four batteries.

Gen. HOOKER, in the afternoon, crossed Antietam Creek, and took a position on the hills facing Sharpsburgh, and three miles to the east of Keetsville. His troops got into action about dusk. The battle lasted two hours, during which the enemy were driven about half a mile with considerable loss. The Pennsylvania Reserves who were in front suffered much.

The night was occupied in getting the troops in their respective positions, while ammunition trains and ambulances were forwarded to the different commands.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 17, *via* Frederick, Sept. 18.

This has been an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. A battle has taken place, in which the army of the Potomac has again been victorious, and which exceeded in extent any battle heretofore fought on this continent.

At the dawn of day the battle was resumed on the centre and right, by HOOKER and SUMNER, who, after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy about one mile. The rebels rallied shortly afterward, and, with terrible loss, regained much of the ground. At this time the fearless and indomitable HOOKER received a shot in the ankle, and was carried from the field. The command of his troops now devolved upon SUMNER.

Gen. RICHARDSON, commanding a division, was severely wounded at the same time. Gen. SUMNER, determined to take the lost ground, ordered the troops to advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the ground, but drove drove them a quarter of a mile beyond.

In this action Gen. MANSFIELD was shot through the lungs, and died soon after.

During this time the troops under BURNSIDE and PORTER had not been idle. They drove the rebels from the line of Antietam Creek, on the main road to Sharpsburgh, built a bridge, (the old one having been destroyed, and occupied the opposite bank. The loss here was considerable. The troops now held both banks of the creek. To get possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left hand sides of the road, from which the rebels were thundering away with artillery, was a task not easily accomplished. SYKES' Brigade, with the assistance of SUMNER, carried the ridge on the right hand side after considerable trouble and loss, the rebels running in all directions.

It is now 4 o'clock, and all the enemy's positions have been carried except the one on the left hand side of the road. To do this duty BURNSIDE was assigned. The artillery opened and the infantry advanced. The point was tackled, but we were forced to retire before a superior force. Knowing that if they lost this ridge, a complete rout of their army would be the result, they fought *with great desperation.*

Darkness now overlooked the two armies, and hostilities ceased as though by mutual consent.

The battle lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 7 at night without a moment's cessation.

The conduct of all the troops, without exception, was all that any General could wish. Several regiments of new troops, who were in action for the first time, behaved admirably.

Hundreds of Marylanders were present to witness the battle, which could be seen from many of the surrounding hills. The sharp rattle of fifty thousand muskets, and the thunders of a hundred pieces of artillery is not often heard, nor the consequent excited movements of such armies witnessed.

It is impossible at this writing to form any correct idea of our loss, or that of the enemy. It is heavy on both sides; ours will probably reach in killed and wounded ten thousand. That of the enemy will not exceed it.

The enemy's dead, which nearly all fell into our hands, were thickly strewn over the fields, in many places lying in heaps.

Our wounded were immediately carried from the field, and the best possible attention given them.

When Gen. HOOKER fell, Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately proceeded to the right, where he was enthusiastically received, and by his presence added much to our success in recovering the ground lost. He was in the centre and on the left as well, anxiously watching the progress of the battle, and giving directions as to the manner of attack. He is in his tent to-night for the first time since he left Frederick City.

We took some 1,500 prisoners during the day, while the enemy obtained but few.

The following officers were among the killed and wounded:

Gen. Hartsuff, wounded.

Gen. Duryea, wounded.

Gen. Sedgwick, wounded in the shoulder.

Col. Childs, Eleventh Connecticut, seriously wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Parisen, Fifty-seventh New-York, killed.

Capt. Andenreid, Aid to Gen. Sumner, wounded.

Maj. Sedgwick, killed.

Col. McNiel, of the Bucktails, and Lieut. Allen, were killed.

Col. Polk, Second United States Sharpshooters wounded.

Maj. Burbank, Twelfth Massachusetts, wounded.

Several other prominent officers were reported killed and wounded, but nothing positive is known concerning them.

A FIGHT AT LEESBURGH.

A Reconnoissance from Gen. Stoneman's Force.

Rebel Force Driven Back at Leesburgh at the Point of the Bayonet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18th—9 P. M.

A force, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, left Gen. STONEMAN's headquarters, yesterday morning, on a reconnoissance toward Leesburgh.

On arriving at Goose Creek, the passage of that stream was disputed by a squadron of rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon put to flight by our artillery.

Our force then proceeded to Leesburgh, which place they found occupied by one regiment of rebel infantry and a battalion of cavalry. After a short engagement the enemy were driven out of town with considerable loss. Our loss was slight.

We captured the regimental flag of the enemy, a number of guns and a number of prisoners.

The Tenth New-York Regiment behaved with great gallantry, driving the enemy through the town at the point of the bayonet.

SECESH REPORTS IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18—10:30 P. M.

By a special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent in Baltimore we learn that orders have been received there to prepare for the arrival of a number of wounded to-morrow.

The Secessionists in Baltimore claim to be in receipt of private intelligence from the seat of war favorable to the rebel cause, and are in excellent spirits.

THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK MILITIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Twelfth New-York Militia, paroled at Harper's Ferry, leave for New-York to-night. None of the regiment were injured. The officers retain the side arms and personal effects.

Col. MORSE' body arrives here this afternoon.

LIEUT.-COL. DWIGHT WOUNDED.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A private dispatch states that Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, was badly wounded in the late battle.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM BOONSBORO.

The Rear-Guard of the Rebels Overtaken on Monday—An Artillery Duel—Commencement of the Great Battle of Sharpsburgh on Tuesday—The Rebels Driven Back at all Points, &c.

BOONSBORO, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The pursuing Union army came up with the rear guard of the rebel forces in Pleasant Valley yesterday. The enemy made a stand, for the evident purpose of gaining time for their advance to cross the river, and erected batteries upon the heights two miles beyond Boonsboro. Gen. SUMNER's corps, with HASBROUCK's command, occupied the advance, and shelled the rebels steadily during the afternoon. There was no infantry engagement, and but slight loss on our side. Our guns, however, seemed to tell with good effect, and soon silenced the rebel batteries, and they pushed on toward the river, whither our forces pursued them to within five miles of the Potomac, skirmishing all along the way.

The rebel troops took advantage of the confusion existing in their ranks, and concealed themselves by hundreds in the woods, awaiting the approach of our troops, when they would come out and give themselves up. They seem thoroughly disgusted and tired of fighting. They do not manifest any feeling toward the Union cause, but simply wish to get out of a bad scrape. A squad of seven hundred of them will be sent to the rear, under a strong guard, to-night. I incline to the belief that the well-known character of Gen. BURNSIDE for clemency in the treatment of his prisoners has had a powerful effect upon the rebel army, and is fast depleting their ranks. They seem to regard him with a feeling almost akin to veneration.

RENEWAL OF THE CONFLICT TO-DAY.

About 8½ A. M., our batteries, supported by Gen. PARKE's column in the centre, began to shell the enemy, who had crossed Antietam Creek, a stream about as large as the Mohawk, and at a point about five miles from the Potomac. The cannonading was continued up to 2½ o'clock P. M. without bringing on any general engagement. The enemy appears to have expended his stock of shells, and uses principally round shot. One of their missiles struck near the root of a tree where a group of our men were sitting and killed and wounded three or four. There had been no great loss, apparently, on either side, up to the time above-named. *The enemy, however, was steadily dislodged and driven back from every place where he made a stand*, and it was reported at the front, at 2½ o'clock, that the rebels were absolutely in disorder. "*Sauve qui peut*" had become the cry in the rebel ranks, and each man, on his own hook, was making for the river. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. A heavy firing wound up the day.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters are now at the extreme front. His presence inspires the troops with emulation and enthusiasm.

The reports from Harper's Ferry have been mystifying. I have seen some soldiers belonging to the Maryland Brigade, who assert that Col. MILES surrendered Maryland Heights to the rebel forces yesterday morning. That he held out in expectation of reinforcements, but failing to receive them, gave up the position, after spiking the guns and throwing some of the heavier cannon down the precipice. It is also reported that the whole force, some 5,000 strong, were paroled and disarmed, Gen. LONGSTREET taking possession of the Heights.

On the contrary, the report to-day at headquarters is that Col. MILES had three times repulsed the rebel troops, and still held out. In the midst of so many conflicting rumors, it is difficult to decide what is true and what false. I shall press forward in that direction in the morning.

PARKE's Georgia Legion and CASEY's Legion have suffered heavily by desertions since they came into Maryland. They do not seem to relish a return to Virginia, with the prospect of another long Winter campaign before them, and the State wasted by the ravages of war, and destitute of crops and subsistence for the troops.

There are slow strong indications of an easterly storm—perhaps we are about to have the usual equinoxial storms, in which case the chances of the rebels escaping across the Potomac, swollen by heavy rains, will be very poor indeed.

E. S.

P. S.—Our loss at the battle of CRAMPTON's Gap was not heavy. I have now yet heard the report of

Six members killed and wounded, but perhaps in Order not exceed 75 or 100. Some dozen of the wounded were last evening sent to Middletown, where they ought not to have been sent, considering the already crowded condition of the town.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Reconnoissance Still Continues—How They Interpret the Retreat of the Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

The reports of McCLELLAN's victories over the rebel army do not seem greatly to disconcert the Secessionists in this city. The evident exaggeration in some of the details of his successes give them encouragement to doubt the substantial results of the whole story of their demolition, Harper's Ferry being regarded as an offset for all our apparent gain. Rumors are rife among them of Confederate victories at other points along the Potomac, while fabulous legions have sprung up in the track of our advancing army, cutting to pieces ours or that division, and throwing themselves in the rear of the whole body, to prevent it an escape. It is their pluck, they say, to endow McCLELLAN as far as possible with the mountains, whose fastness he destroys, or traps and ensnares, while Washington is confident.

Full assurance that the rebel occupation in Maryland is at an end will bring grief and consternation to the Secessionists here, who, in spite of their speaking aspirations, have been as busy as bees with their little plots, which they have been watching their opportunity to execute. Taking advantage of the supposed demoralization of our army, and the contraction in our consultations at Washington, following the absorption of Gen. PORTER, the rebel army pushed boldly into Harper's Ferry, where they could at least save themselves from starving, while they arranged for the capture of Washington, drawing our forces away from there by a foray into Pennsylvania.

The details of this plan were, of course, for the boldest as McCLELLAN's movements to be arranged daily beforehand; and though their leading features have been modified by circumstances, the Confederate leaders do not acknowledge its defeat or abandonment. In the retirement of the rebel forces they see only a plan to entangle McCLELLAN among the mountains, to enable them to elude him and pass the Virginia at Harper's Ferry, crossing at some lower ford, to throw themselves between the army and Washington, while their friends here redeem the programme of April 19, 1861, by cutting off railroad communication with the North, and raising a hubbub generally.

Some such plan has been, undoubtedly, brooded, from which we are to be saved by the skill and promptitude of McCLELLAN's movements. Though his success in driving the rebels has been so marked up to to-day, leaving Harper's Ferry against me, the rebels claim that the balance is in their favor, on the ground as prisoners and the capture of material is concerned, and that they have no cause for disheartenment. With Harper's Ferry in rebel hands, our Generals have still need to be wary; least will Pope they find while advancing, that "disgrace and disaster lurk in their rear."

I give you in this the secession view of things. If it be true, as reported to-day, that BURNSIDE has retaken Harper's Ferry with 5,000 prisoners, I do not know what the rebels will have to say to the speedy completion this little circumstance will put upon affairs. Their faith is wonderful, and I have yet to learn what discomfiture is equal to its total overthrow.

PIERREPONT.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

The Battle Near Sharpsburgh—Attempts of Rebel Sympathizers to Discourage Our Men—Forces Marching on to Chambersburgh—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners and Wounded, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

Before this is in print, intelligence will in all probability have reached us that will set the whole country with rejoicing, or the reverse. Authentic information has reached this place that a desperate battle is at this moment being fought in front of the Middletown Valley—between the South Mountain and Coshocton Hills, and some two miles *from Sharpsburgh, Md.*

I was at headquarters last night as late as 10 o'clock, endeavoring to get information but nothing could be learnt except that a battle had been raging the whole afternoon. Up to that hour, and later yet, the indefatigable Gov. CURTIN was to the fore, surrounded by anxious inquirers, receiving and disposing of dispatches, replying to a thousand different questions upon all subjects, and yet as affable and courteous to every one as if he were at all events perfectly at ease, free of all care whatever.

The news, up to the time of posting my letter, is that the fight was renewed this morning at 6 o'clock, that matters were going on bravely and our men in the highest spirits. Information has just reached headquarters here that LONGSTREET is killed, but as it came through strangers and confidently, nobody knows whether to believe it or not. There are, of course, many lofty speculations about Harper's Ferry, the supposing that the rebels would never have dared to unite their forces on this side of the Potomac, unless they knew they could hold themselves there, and there is no other apparent stronghold of the kind but Harper's Ferry. In the meantime, Gov. CURTIN is keeping his eye upon any emergency that may arise, and is hurrying on regiment after regiment just as fast as the trains can carry them.

Some temporary dissatisfaction has been caused among the new recruits by rebel sympathizers getting among them and persuading the weak-minded that, although enlisted for only three months, if they once cross the border they become amenable to the National Government for the *whole term of the war.* But this weak device of the enemy will fail. The authorities here have an eye upon some of the leading rascals who are thus trying to breed dissension among the brave and honest fellows so nobly responding to the call of their country; and it is to be hoped that when any of the said rascals are fairly detected at work, Gov. CURTIN's kindly nature will not prevent him from making public examples of them. The laws of Pennsylvania absolutely prohibit the Governor from calling out the militia for more than three months, and Gov. CURTIN is not the man to break faith with his own people, even if he had the power to do so.

Not less than five regiments of infantry and a battery left this city yesterday for Chambersburgh. Among them was a regiment of Home Guards from Philadelphia, very well disciplined and splendidly equipped. Five thousand more are expected to-day from Philadelphia.

A batch of seventy prisoners, numbering 100, were brought here yesterday by a squad of the First Pennsylvania Militia. They were captured by a squad of our cavalry on the Hagerstown Road. A more miserable, ragged and dirty set of beings I never saw than these rebels,—accustomed as I am to the scenes at Fortress Monroe. They were, for the present, taken to Camp Curtin, whence they will soon be probably removed to take the temporary hospitalities of Fort Delaware. Among these rebels was a waiter named FRANKLIN, captured on Monday last near Williamsport, Md. This personage was actually in Harrisburgh only two or three days before his capture,—doubtless obtaining all sorts of information to take to the enemy. He belongs to this State, and comes from Franklin County. They have him at present in irons, in the guard-house at Camp Curtin, but what will be further done with him nobody knows. Hanging is far too good for a villain who can turn Arab and traitor against his own people in a crisis like this, and a few examples are certainly required to deter others of his stamp who are sometimes found among us.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

BATTLE OF HAGERSTOWN HEIGHTS.

Splendid Charge Among the Rocks—A Desperate Struggle for Every Inch of the Field—Our Losses Comparatively Light.

Special Dispatch to The Herald.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

The battle opened this morning at 6 o'clock, and is now raging with great fury. The enemy, under command of Gen. Longstreet, are attacking our left wing, which is posted on the heights of Hagerstown, and our forces are driving them back. The fighting is terrific, and the slaughter on both sides is fearful. The battle-field is covered with the dead and dying. The enemy have been driven back from the heights, and are now fighting in the valley. Our forces are pressing them back, and it is thought that the day will end in our favor.

Gen. Burnside is on the field in person, directing the movements of our troops.

Gen. Longstreet is also present, directing the movements of the enemy.

Gen. Hooker is wounded in the leg, and has been carried from the field.

Gen. Mansfield is reported to be mortally wounded.

Gen. Meade is wounded in the arm.

Gen. Sumner is wounded in the leg.

Gen. Hancock is wounded in the arm.

Gen. Richardson is wounded in the leg.

Gen. Sedgwick is wounded in the arm.

Gen. Franklin is wounded in the leg.

Gen. Burnside has had his horse shot under him twice.

Gen. Longstreet has had his horse shot under him three times.

Gen. Hooker's division has been cut to pieces, and the division is now commanded by Gen. Ricketts.

Gen. Mansfield's corps has been cut to pieces, and the corps is now commanded by Gen. Williams.

Gen. Sumner's corps has been cut to pieces, and the corps is now commanded by Gen. Sedgwick.

Gen. Franklin's corps has been cut to pieces, and the corps is now commanded by Gen. Smith.

Gen. Richardson's division has been cut to pieces, and the division is now commanded by Gen. Caldwell.

Gen. Meade's division has been cut to pieces, and the division is now commanded by Gen. Seymour.

Gen. Sedgwick's division has been cut to pieces, and the division is now commanded by Gen. Howard.

Gen. Hancock's division has been cut to pieces, and the division is now commanded by Gen. Caldwell

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY SEPT. 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and will be liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—EQUESTRIANISM CHARLES THOMPSON, Performed every afternoon, at all hours—CHARLES MARSH, Afternoon and Evening.

BURTON'S CHRISTMAS GARDEN—THE PARSON BUT.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—HALL 472 BROADWAY—No. 585 Broadway. PARTS FIRST PRIZE PIECES.

SCHAUB GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CHRISTUS, DER AUFERSTANDEN" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

GALLERY OF ARTS—No. 625 Broadway—COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—FADE'S VENUS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without official details of the great battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, but sufficient is known to indicate that the advantages were all on our side. It appears, according to the best information received, that the battle of Tuesday did not commence until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but it raged until late at night, and about, as before stated, without any definite result, the two armies resting upon the field. On Wednesday morning the general engagement was renewed, and lasted until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. It is understood that both armies were engaged in their full force—the corps of JACKSON having recrossed the Potomac, and joined the army of LEE. The battle was obstinate and bloody, but at its close the advantage remained with the National army, the position for which it fought having been gained, and no doubt being entertained of final victory. One account states that the rebels retreated during Gen. LONGSTREET and the remnant of his division are in our hands as prisoners, together with eight batteries of artillery. It is stated, also, that at least 15,000 prisoners had been captured since Tuesday, and the belief was expressed that the rebel army would be captured, as the Potomac was rising and our troops were pushing them continually. Accounts from the vicinity of the battle-field yesterday, up to 9 o'clock A. M., say nothing of the engagement having been renewed up to that time, and the impression is that both armies were engaged in burying the dead. A dispatch from Gen. HOOKER, dated at Centreville on Wednesday—the day on which he was wounded—states that the battle was fought with great violence on both sides, and that the carnage was awful.

A reconnoitering party from Gen. BANKS's force on Wednesday proceeded to Leesburgh, and dislodged a force of rebels there, consisting of a regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry. The enemy suffered considerable loss, while ours was slight.

There seems to be no doubt, whatever, that the entire rebel army has been massed on the north side of the Potomac. A reconnoissance in force was made on Wednesday from Washington, and demonstrated the fact that there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run. Our scouts had previously reported that a heavy force of the enemy was at Dranesville on Tuesday evening. This force has, no doubt, been hurried to the assistance of the hard pressed rebels in Maryland.

Private dispatches received yesterday from points west Harper's Ferry, leave no reasonable doubt of the recapture of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the occupation by strong Union guards of all the river fords between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. Every precaution seems to have been taken to render the defeat of the rebel army complete.

Nothing is known in Washington—we learn from our dispatches—to warrant the belief that Charleston is invested, as has been reported.

We have another report from Cincinnati that the rebels lately menacing that city are falling back—having reached, at last accounts, a point between Dennisville and Falmouth, after burning the bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad to obstruct pursuit. Gen. WALLACE has been relieved from the command of the forces at Cincinnati, and directed to report for duty at Columbus, Ohio.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* from New-Orleans we have advices to the 9th. Intelligence had reached New-Orleans from Texas of the entire and disastrous failure of the Sibley Texan Expedition to New-Mexico. The fact had been published in the San Antonio *Herald* that Gen. SIBLEY and Col. STERLE, the leaders of the expedition, had been assassinated by their followers during the retreat. The iron-clad steamer *Essex* had arrived at New-Orleans from up the Mississippi, and reported having chased the rebel gunboat *Wm. H. Webb* above the batteries at Vicksburgh. On her return a boat's crew were fired at near Natchez, in retaliation for which the place was bombarded by the *Essex*, until a deputation of citizens was sent with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Further down the river, opposite Port Hudson, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns, some of them 10-inch calibre, was engaged by the *Essex* at eighty feet range, and every gun silenced without loss on board the *Essex*, and without any damage to her. The 10-inch balls of the enemy made only slight indentations in her armor. The health of New-Orleans continued remarkably good.

The news of the great National victories up to Tuesday evening was put on board European steamers off Cape Race, and will reach England about the 18th inst.

Capt. SANDERS, of the brig *Ocean Traveller*, from Mexvitas, arrived yesterday morning, reports not having met or heard of any privateers in that locality.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. W. WARD—among the troops captured and paroled by the rebels at Harper's Ferry—arrived in Baltimore yesterday, (Thursday,) and will be in Philadelphia this forenoon. The regiment will reach New-York this afternoon or on Saturday morning. The Board of Councilmen, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution tendering to the regiment the hospitalities of the City.

The Board of Councilmen met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Councilman BARNEY in the Chair, in the absence of the President. The features of the session were the resolutions of Councilman LEARY, paying a handsome and well merited tribute to the gallant Twelfth Regiment recently captured at Harper's Ferry, and tendering the hospitalities of the City to the returning officers, and its thanks to the entire corps; Councilman GROSS' resolutions of condolence with the family of Col. GEO. W. PRATT, late of the Twentieth Regiment, and now deceased from the effect of wounds received at the second battle of Manassas, and the communication from Mr. KNAPP, Street Commissioner, in reference to rebuilding Pier 70, East River. The importance of this communication lay chiefly in the fact that the Board took action upon it by referring it to the appropriate Committee, thus seeming to ignore the removal of the Commissioner as fully as by sending in the paper in question, he also appears to do. The Board concurred with the recent action of the Aldermen, making the City $50 extra bounty payable from the 3d inst.—a measure we were the first to advocate.

The Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society opened at the Fashion Course, Long Island, yesterday, and will be continued to-day. There is a very fine display of horses, cattle, farming implements, flowers and vegetables, and the attendance yesterday was very large. It is the best Fair held by the Society.

Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, delivered a message in the House of Representatives, at St. Paul, on the 9th inst. He made very brief allusion to National matters. The Indian outrages monopolize the greater part of the address. The Governor estimates the number killed in course of these atrocities to be five hundred. The detail of horrors is fearful. The amount of property destroyed is estimated by millions of dollars. All the wealth of the districts over which the scalper has swept has been wantonly sacrificed, and 30,000 people have been involved in the consequences. To cover this loss, the Governor suggests that the United States Government be petitioned to appropriate the annuities due the Minnesota Indians, amounting to $3,000,000, for the benefit of the losers. Respecting the manner of treating the Indians in absence of the power of the National Government to protect the people of Minnesota from their atrocities, Gov. RAMSAY thinks they must be exterminated or driven beyond the State borders, whether peaceably or otherwise, and he asks the Legislature to memorialize the General Government for the necessary power to carry out this policy.

There was continued excitement in the Stock market yesterday, incident to the War news. Prices were higher, and the market left off firm. Gold, 117¼. Exchange, 120.

The excitement and enthusiasm in business circles yesterday, consequent upon the reception of the war news, checked operations materially. Breadstuffs opened buoyantly, but the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, together with the rise in freights, unfavorably affected the market, and toward the close buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were rather more sought after, as were also Tallow and Whisky. Rio Coffee was in brisk request on speculation, and prices advanced 1c. ₩ lb. Sugars were less active. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Oils, Metals, Hemp, Hops, Rice, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported at firmer rates. The public sales of Dry Goods were well attended, and desirable articles disposed of advantageously.

The Maryland Battles.

There seems to have been a pause in the great battle that has been going on in Maryland during the week. Our information from the field is yet too meagre and unreliable to warrant any positive statements as to its specific character or results, though all we do know encourages us to hope for the best. There seems to be little doubt that the fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday was between the great mass of both armies, and that it was on both sides of the most desperate and determined character. The language of the few official dispatches that have reached us, as well as of the outside reports, warrants the belief that the world has seen very few more hotly-contested fields. On Wednesday there seems to have been a mutual suspension of hostilities,—whether from exhaustion, or for the burial of the dead, or from both causes, we are unable to say. But we have no reports of any serious fighting yesterday.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has had the supreme direction of the battle on our side; and he seems to have exercised his command with very great vigor, skill and success. When he fell back from before Richmond, and withdrew his troops from the Peninsula, we took occasion to say that he had not fulfilled the popular expectations, and had lost in very large degree the public confidence which he had before enjoyed; and the statement was literally and exactly true. But events, disastrous to the country, gave him almost instantly the opportunity to reinstate himself in public estimation,—and we should be lacking in simple justice if we failed to say, that he has availed himself of that opportunity with a degree of decision and energy of which he had given no previous example. It is impossible as yet to say that he has conducted this campaign against the rebel army with faultless generalship, for that praise can never be awarded in advance of the result. But he has evidently attacked the enemy with vigor, and followed up the attack with energy and prompt celerity—and this is precisely what we were afraid he would *not do*, judging from the past. We hope that further and more complete reports of his conduct of these terrible battles will confirm the returning confidence and trust of the people, and give him the highest of all claims to the heartfelt gratitude of the nation.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has had for his subordinates some of the noblest officers that ever honored any service—men capable themselves of commanding armies and sure to win distinction for any General under whom they serve. BURNSIDE and HOOKER have added fresh laurels to those which clustered upon them so thickly before. We regret that the Army will lose the services of the latter for a time, though no one can regret his absence from any field of danger and of duty more keenly than HOOKER himself. Of the other officers engaged we have heard but little, as yet,—though in due time we doubt not we shall have satisfactory reports from their commands.

Our forces are fighting this battle under great advantages. If the rebels should succeed, it can only be after such disabling losses as will render it impossible to follow up their victory, either against the 75,000 Pennsylvania militia, who await them on the North, or the strong reserves, steadily increased by the stream of fresh volunteers, that await them at Washington. If, on the other hand, they are defeated, they will scarcely be able to force their way through the strong corps that threatens their rear on the south side of the Potomac.

Who is Responsible?

It is clear, from the narrative of our correspondent, published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, that the evacuation of Maryland Heights on Saturday afternoon in fact compelled the surrender of Harper's Ferry, although the battle did not take place until Monday morning. As long as those Heights remained in our possession, it was utterly impossible for the enemy to seize the Ferry. In his yesterday's report, our correspondent abstained from any attempt to fix the responsibility of this surrender either upon Col. T. H. FORD, of Ohio, who commanded our forces on the Heights, or upon Col. MILES, who commanded him. We have, however, since received from him the following note on that subject:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By whom the order for the evacuation of Maryland Heights, by which Harper's Ferry was lost, was given, is a point to be determined hereafter. I saw the order to Capt. MCGRAIN commanding him to spike the guns, and it was written by Col. FORD, who was in command of the Heights. His friends affirmed most explicitly that it emanated from headquarters. On the other hand, a Lieutenant in the Twelfth New-York Regiment, who stood conversing with Col. MILES at the time the retreat began, informed me distinctly that when the Colonel cast his eye up the mountain and saw our men spiking the guns, he exclaimed, "*Good God, he is giving up the Heights!*" that he reeled in his saddle and was apparently almost overcome.

Col. MILES evidently had confidence in our ability to hold them. In a conversation with him, on the Wednesday previous, he stated to several of us that he could hold them *against any force*. "The enemy never can take them," he affirmed.

On the day after the retreat, Col. MILES rode up to the Captain of the Commissary, as several of us were standing around him, and said in an abrupt manner, "Captain, you are injuring me greatly by reporting about town that I ordered the Maryland Heights to be evacuated." The charge was denied in toto.

Later in the day another officer rode up to the Colonel and put the question to him point blank: "Did you, or did you not, order the Heights to be evacuated." He said something in reply about discretionary powers, but nothing that I could learn in regard to written orders.

Passing Col. FORD's quarters on the heights, no long after noon, he called me in, remarking, in the presence of several others: "The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York has acted disgracefully; they ran back over my own regiment and completely frustrated my plans." This would imply that a crisis had been reached which must be met immediately. Did he then decide on his own or on another's responsibility to have the big guns spiked, rather than to continue longer fighting and incur the risk of their being captured before being rendered useless and turned upon the Ferry?

Col. MILES was on the ground south of the day, apparently directing operations. The movements of the enemy at other points doubtless prevented his being there all the time. On one or another of two parties rests the responsibility. Col. MILES is in his grave. Col. FORD alone can solve the disputed point. These statements—in publishing which I violate no private trust, having been made in the presence of numerous parties—are called out by the positive declarations of a writer that Col. FORD surrendered the stronghold at his own discretion, and by a desire to throw what light we can upon the unsettled point.

THE TIMES REPORTER.

While this is by no means conclusive, it leaves little room to doubt that Col. FORD surrendered the Heights, either without any orders at all, (and there is no evidence that he had even permission to abandon them under any circumstances,) or in the premature and most culpable exercise of a discretion given him by his commanding officer. In either case, he was apparently guilty of a most disastrous and criminal desertion of his post.

We trust that no exigencies of the public service will be discovered which will render it inconvenient for the Government to make this surrender the subject of inquiry. Col. FORD does not seem to be especially needed in any part of the field, just at present; and, indeed, his parole renders it impossible for the Government to avail itself of his services anywhere except against the Indians; and we hope he may be spared from that field, without serious detriment, until it can be determined under what inspiration his early surrender of this key to the position of our troops was made. We presume that Gen. MCCLELLAN can spare him for such a purpose.

AN ENGLISH DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—When an advocate loves his cause a great deal better than he loves truth, it is idle to expect him to be consistent. He will blunder right on in his blind advocacy, apparently forgetful that his arguments and conclusions on other matters daily brought under his judgment may furnish complete refutation of what he urges in behalf of his bad cause. The London *Times*, in its determined purpose to place the United States Government in the wrong in its present trouble, is a striking example in point.

The *Times* claims that the Southern seceded States are battling for independence, and the right of self-government; and that the loyal States are battling for empire—the former are consistent Republicans, the latter the representatives of sheer despotism. Of course, the London *Times*, as the advocate of popular liberty, professedly vindicated by the Secessionists, feels bound to give the latter its strenuous support.

But turn we to the Continent of Europe, and what do we see? The new Kingdom of Italy yearning over one of her lost historical and geographical national rights, as a mother yearns over her first born. GARIBALDI comes forth as a prophet and leader to touch the hearts of the Italian people and stir them to resume their unquestioned right and heritage. The London *Times* acknowledges the justice and nationality of the Italian sentiment championed by GARIBALDI, and pretends to mourn over its suppression. It even calls on the Emperor NAPOLEON, in language too emphatic to be altogether friendly, to grant to the Italian people what Garibaldians have had too much spirit to ask of a *foreign* potentate—the restoration of Rome to Italy. But, in the absence of NAPOLEON's magnanimity (!), the *Times* would smother the National sentiment of which GARIBALDI is the personification. And it does this, not in the cause of popular rights, of which it is the professed champion, but in interests dynastic—or, to be more liberal still, in the cause of constitutional government represented by VICTOR EMANUEL.

We scarcely need point out how, from the London *Times*' stand-point, every consideration urged against GARIBALDI's movement bears with equal force against the rebels in the United States. The *Times* holds that GARIBALDI represents a national sentiment and a national right;—and in like manner, that JEFF. DAVIS represents a national sentiment and a national right. But GARIBALDI's defeat is hailed by the *Times* as a happiness, because he resorted to revolution. Instead of seeking his object through the agency of constitutional government! Hear the *Times*, of Sept. 2, lesson against GARIBALDI, the "rebel," and in favor of EUGENIE, the constitutional king:

"Let those, if any such there be, who see in the defeat and capture of GARIBALDI a *blow to the liberties of mankind* and a stain on the escutcheon of Italy, give themselves the trouble for a moment to consider what were the evils implied by the success of that movement the abrupt termination of which they are disposed so needlessly to regret. Of course, it was not likely that a *Government like that of the King of Italy*, having at its head the representative of that old and famous house of Savoy, which was never wanting in courage on the field of battle, *would fall* without an effort. *The whole resources of the Monarchy* would have been declared, *its last chance expounded, its last army routed, before it would have submitted to the dictation of a subject with arms in his hand.* Let us, then, suppose the bloody work accomplished. The new-born Constitution of Italy would have fallen prostrate in the dust. The hopes of peace, of good government, of emancipation from military, dynastic, and ecclesiastical tyranny would have been scattered to the winds. *The unity of Italy would have fallen with the fall of the Monarchy* to which, and to which alone, she has been content to subordinate herself.

* * * * * *

Let no one tell us that we exaggerate the results of such an enterprise as that of GARIBALDI. The man *who takes upon himself to intimidate and overawe by arms an established Government in the execution of its duties puts in motion a series of causes* which it is not in *his power to arrest.*"

For "GARIBALDI" read JEFF. DAVIS, for "the kingdom of Italy," read *United States Government*, and for "monarchy" read *republic*, and see whether it were possible for any writer to have answered the London *Times* more completely in its attitude on the American rebellion than its own columns have done.

A Great Battle in Kentucky Impending.

Kentucky has been emphatically the field for manœuvering in this war. Her soil has been alternately marched over and held by opposing armies of great strength. Twice have the rebels, full 50,000 strong, advanced and occupied such places as Bowling Green and Columbus, first—Lexington and Glasgow, now. And these latter they still hold. KIRBY SMITH recently had his headquarters at Lexington, with 20,000 men extended toward Covington and Cincinnati, and Gen. BRAGG is now at Glasgow with 30,000 men, commanded by himself and Gen. POLK, the ex-Bishop. But with all the marching and countermarching of the rebels in Kentucky, and the advance of great Union armies for their expulsion, no battle of any general character or great severity has yet taken place in her borders. The fight at Mill Spring, where Gen. THOMAS defeated the rebel Gen. CRITTENDEN, and ZOLLICOFFER lost his life, is the most important that has occurred.

But this is about to be changed now. The rebels have invaded Kentucky this time under circumstances that seem to compel a deadly collision. The rebel programme doubtless was this: to send KIRBY SMITH into Kentucky ahead to menace Cincinnati, (and capture it if opportunity offered,) but to hold himself in readiness to coöperate with BRAGG and POLK, who would come up later, in the main and important work of reducing the City of Louisville. With Louisville once securely in their hands, the rebels never doubted their ability to maintain permanent hold on the State of Kentucky.

KIRBY SMITH performed his part of the work well. He occupied all Central Kentucky; installed a Provisional Government at Frankfort, the State Capital, and threatened Cincinnati. He acted as if he had come to Kentucky to *stay*. He protected all Unionists—sent word to Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, the venerable loyalist, that he should have a pile of soldiers to protect him and his home if he desired—guaranteed the security of the rich banks and bankers at Lexington, and actually hob-nobbed with Presidents and Directors of the straitest Union sentiments, at their own tables!

KIRBY SMITH waited for BRAGG and POLK to come along; when their forces were to be united and give a finishing blow to Louisville. BRAGG and POLK started, but they soon found that they had a *compagnon du voyage* that none of them had counted on in Gen. BUELL and his army. The pursuing army followed the rebels closely as their shadow; and in advance, Gen. BUELL had prepared places of entertainment for Kentucky's rebel guests—one at Munfordsville, (place of unpleasant memory,) which was not at all to their liking. They rested their army at Glasgow, and sent *avant couriers* to Munfordsville, who were most uncivilly driven back. In the meantime, Gen. BUELL reached Bowling Green too close on the rebels' rear to allow the latter to march on. KIRBY SMITH is ordered back from Lexington to help BRAGG and POLK resist BUELL. And thus the rebel programme against Louisville is delayed, perhaps spoiled.

Gen. BUELL is obliged to fight at once, and doubtless he will. The rebels have destroyed a tunnel on the railroad between Bowling Green and Munfordsville, and thus cut off BUELL from his communications with Louisville. BUELL must fight to save himself; he must beat BRAGG and POLK before KIRBY SMITH's men reinforce them. We may expect to hear of a bloody battle at or near Glasgow. Its occurrence seems inevitable.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER TO THE PAISLEY ASSOCIATION.—We should do injustice to European sentiment on the American war if we did not sometimes look away from the cold cynicism of diplomatic and official utterances to the large amount of hearty good-will which we find animating the *people* themselves. We have reason to believe that the President and Secretary of State are constantly receiving evidences that if the Governments of the leading European nations are barely kept within the bounds of a sinister neutrality, there are not wanting individuals and societies, who are capable of feeling that it is a great and worthy cause we seek to sustain, and who are not ashamed to express their sympathy with us in the struggle. The reply of Secretary SEWARD to the address of the Paisley Association, which we find published in a Glasgow journal and reproduced also, elsewhere, is a good specimen of this kind of unofficial diplomacy.

It is well and fitting that Mr. SEWARD should meet the sympathetic utterance of the Paisley Association with this cordial response: while such expressions of good-will to this, and the similar addresses of the Manchester operatives, and of other like communities, are indeed powerless in a practical point of view, they are not on that account valueless. They come, authentic voices from the very classes that are the real sufferers by the disturbance in commercial relations occasioned by our war. It is a touching fact this, and one that it would be base in us to forget, that while the vulpine howls, that for the past eighteen months have assailed our ears, have come from the aristocratic and commercial classes, only good feeling has come to us from the workshop, the loom and the poor man's hut. Mr. SEWARD justly writes to the Paisley Association: "If all Europe could not only think, but speak as you do, there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here."

We do not seek to push these manifestations beyond their proper scope, or attribute to them a weight that does not belong to them; but we say we think Mr. SEWARD has done wisely to respond as he has cordially done to these testimonials, and that these popular witnesses of sympathy and good-will must always form a grateful offset to the selfish coldness of official diplomacy.

The New Kingdom of Dahomey.

Our Washington correspondence of yesterday reported a conversation between Louis NAPOLEON and Mr. SLIDELL, in which the Emperor suggested to the "Ambassador Plenipotentiary" from New-Dahomey that France could hardly intervene in behalf of those whom he represented, unless she knew what arrangements were proposed to be made with reference to the destruction of that peculiar institution for the preservation of which the slave aristocracy have kindled the flames of civil war over this land. That they may be willing to agree to the future destruction of Slavery as a condition of active assistance from the European Powers, is possible, but very improbable. It would be a very bitter pill for them to swallow. They have undertaken to set up a separate Government for themselves expressedly to preserve their social state, and they would then have overthrown the social state to enable them to set up the separate Government. Every one would ask them why, since they were now ready to abolish Slavery, they had not done it in the first place, and saved all the misery and ruin which they have wrought.

But as yet we see no symptoms among the rebels of any readiness to give up their slaves. There has been no gift of freedom offered to them as a reward for fighting the battles of the South or building its intrenchments; no amelioration of slave laws in favor of those who show themselves true to their masters. On the other hand, the proposition has been coolly made in the Rebel Congress, and that, too, almost in the same breath in which they charged upon us a breach of the laws of war, to sell into Slavery every negro who may bear arms against them in the National armies.

Thus we see that the slaveholders, instead of adopting measures calculated to commend themselves to France in her character of "the friend of freedom and humanity, and the liberator of all races," have up to it is time shown themselves rather as going back, by the deliberate action of their legislative body, to that practice of past and less civilized ages, when prisoners taken in war were sold into Slavery. And when we come to their practice, we find them not only doing this, but adopting, also, the practice prevalent in barbarian Africa, of selling into Slavery not only prisoners taken in arms, but non-combatants and others indiscriminately. Our correspondent, who was present at the capture of Harper's Ferry, informs us that soon after the surrender, the rebels proceeded to hunt up all the negroes in the place and drove them off to Charlestown, and a rebel Lieutenant, since captured, boasted that "the booty" taken there consisted of "3,000 niggers," as well as other property. New-Dahomey is thus seen to have adopted another of the practices of Dahomey proper. English travelers have described and dwelt upon the horrors of "slave hunts" in Africa. It is a pity one of them had not been at Harper's Ferry to compare this slave hunt with the original.

Nor is this the worst. We believe that even barbarian Africa respects a flag of truce, and would hardly justify the enslavement of persons under it, especially if they had come on the humane business of caring for wounded and suffering men. Yet this very thing was done and done with impunity by the rebels at Centreville. They carried off, with the avowed purpose of making slaves of them, several negroes who had come out under a flag of truce with our surgeons and nurses, who were sent to care for our wounded. The statement was even made in one of the Richmond papers that they took a whole regiment of negroes who had come out, under flag of truce, to bury the dead, and not a murmur of disapprobation accompanied the atrocious avowal. It was rather applauded as a sharp business transaction.

All these things show little to us of any abolition of Slavery by the rebels themselves. If it is to be overthrown, it must be in consequence of the defeat of the rebellion instead of its success. They show, too, that there are several points on which the rebels must mend their ways before France, or any other Power which claims to be a friend to humanity and freedom and civilization, can interfere in their behalf, without "exposing herself to the severest censure both at home and abroad."

HAS THE NEW PRIVATEER REACHED MOBILE?—We announced a few days ago that the formidable new rebel privateer "290," or *Alabama*, had set sail from Liverpool; and did what we could to warn the Navy Department of her advent. If we are to credit a report brought by the *Ocean Queen*, any action in the matter is now too late, for this craft has, in all probability, already succeeded in making good a harbor on the Southern coast. According to this report, a formidable Anglo-rebel steamer, mounting *sixteen guns*, has lately run the blockade at Mobile. Curiously enough, the London *Times* stated that this was the very thing she was destined to do, and as her armament was of precisely the same character with that given the new craft, we deem there is only too much truth in the announcement. The worst part of the news is, the statement that this vessel had on board $6,000 ahead of arms. The absence of a few such successful ventures as this should lessen the wonder people feel at the abundant supply of arms the rebels seem to have, while our own War Department can with difficulty arm the new troops now being raised.

NEWSPAPER PERSONALITIES.—Some of our Connecticut contemporaries are protesting very warmly, and in an excellent spirit, against the bitter *personalities* which disfigure the journalistic discussions of the day. Several of them announce their purpose hereafter to avoid them altogether, as at once unworthy, undignified and unprofitable.

We shall be very glad to do anything in our power to aid so important and so needful a reform. Indeed, we think that in the natural course of events it is making very distinct and noticeable progress. The war has improved the tone of our newspapers in this respect very sensibly. It has given them topics of the gravest importance and the widest interest, and left neither time nor taste for mere personal wranglings and criminations. While such discussions lessen, moreover, engross the public mind, and the very nation, with all that it involves, trembles on the verge of destruction, the public are unwilling that the petty squabbles and rivalries of individuals should be thrust upon their attention. They are never grateful to any but the lowest tastes;—but at such a time as this they become absolutely disgusting and repulsive. The tone of the Press, which always, from necessity, only reflects the dominant tone of the public, has thus been very sensibly elevated since the war began.

Editors, moreover, begin to be a little more catholic and tolerant in their judgments of each other. They learn gradually that the reading world is large enough for them all,—that each has its own class of readers, attracted to it by similarity of tastes and modes of thought, and that one paper may prosper in both income and influence, even if its neighbors happen to be equally fortunate. No newspaper was ever yet put down by the personal attacks of another: it stands or falls by its own conduct, and is judged exclusively by its own character. And it is somewhat significant as to the effect of such attacks, that the journals which have been most vehemently and persistently assailed in this manner, are precisely those which have achieved the greatest success.

The Press has a common interest, which it would do well to consult; and a common character, which it is bound to protect. Whatever may be its shortcomings or its wrong-doings, it has a power over the movements of society which cannot be denied or destroyed; and every consideration of interest and of duty demands that it should vindicate its title to the influence it exerts.

ANOTHER DAY OF EXCITEMENT.—Yesterday was a day of chastened rejoicing in our City. The suspense of the day before, occasioned by the silence of the Government in regard to its intelligence from the battle-field, was relieved, in a great measure, by the dispatch from Harrisburgh, Penn., announcing the continued progress of the Union army, and its victorious encounters with the retreating rebels Tuesday and Wednesday. But there was enough doubt in regard to the recapture of Harper's Ferry, and the fighting northeast of that place, where Gen. FRANKLIN was supposed to be engaged, to prevent anything like confident exultation on the part of the people.

One of the most assuring signs of the morning, was the call for Surgeons to repair immediately to Keyserville, to assist in attending to the wounded of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army. This fact, though certifying to the great carnage of the fight, gave hope in that it indicated that we held the battle-field, and had our wounded on our hands, and that we were close upon the enemy, Keyserville being but a short distance from Sharpsburgh, the supposed point of chief concentration of the rebel army.

Later in the day the news came confirming the recapture of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE, and this was quickly spread through the town in an EXTRA TIMES. The regaining of this position is of vast importance, if in the terrible conflict going on between the Union and rebel armies, the latter shall be broken and routed, as our troops there will be enabled to play an important part in cutting off the escape of the foe.

Later still in the afternoon came the dispatch of Gen. HOOKER, who has contributed so much to the late glorious achievements of our army. The public hailed his report with downright enthusiasm, for they felt that so cool and fearless a fighter as he, knows full well when a "great victory" has been gained, and whether the Union army has a good prospect of "capturing the rebel army" or "driving it into the Potomac." In addition to HOOKER's dispatch, was the further announcement, by way of Harrisburgh, that Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters were yesterday at Sharpsburgh, the recent centre of the rebel position. With this budget closed the day, another of the most profoundly exciting that ever passed over our City; and our citizens generally went home and to rest in the ardent hope of having to read no worse news in the papers this morning.

FORMING THE NEW ARMY.—While our Union army is now illustrating its splendid qualities in the battle-fields of Maryland, another army is rapidly being created in front of Washington. The new levies still continue to pour into the Capital at the rate of several thousand a day, and as fast as they arrive they fall into the hands of Gen. CASEY, under whose direction the new army is now being drilled and disciplined. They could not possibly be under a better instructor than he, to whom is due the credit of having formed the Army of the Potomac last year, and whose *Infantry Tactics* are now officially adopted in the service. There will be ample work for them when the Fall campaign in Virginia opens, with a new and resistless march on Richmond.

STYLE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—The Boston *Advertiser* has some very timely remarks on the "studious effort made by the rebel leaders in their public documents to assume

Jeff. Davis and his Prophets.

On a noted occasion in sacred history, a wicked king of a wicked people was sore afraid and distressed when he saw the Children of Israel coming up out of their house of bondage in Egypt, pitch their tents in the plains of Moab. They were numerous and warlike, and had dealt roughly with many other people not more wicked than these frightened Moabites. So this King Balak sent for a prophet to come and curse those Children of Israel for him, promising him a great reward.

The prophet rather reluctantly came, and on his way his ass told him he was going on a fool's errand. But Balaam, receiving new lights, continued his journey, and finally stood before the unhappy King of Moab, and received instructions in regard to the Improvidence desired. Balaam went through all the preliminaries of his profession; had seven bulls, sacrificed oxen and sheep, bullocks and rams, but whenever he essayed to prophesy Israel, his curses turned to blessings!

"How goodly are thy tents, O, Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O, Israel!" * * * * "He shall eat up the nations his enemies; and shall break their bones, and pierce them through with his arrows." * * * "He shall not lie down until he eat of the prey, and drink of the blood of the slain." * * * * "Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee."

Such was the result of a wicked ruler's attempt to subvert the prophets on his side.

May we not see a similar exhibition at the present time? Yesterday was the day on which JEFF. DAVIS required all the Ministers of grace in his dominions to thank God for what He had done for their valiant armies. In good faith and fervently they did so, we do not question. Will it not prove a startling and terrible coincidence if, while they poured out thanks for God's dealings with their armies, His righteous Providence was fattening the earth with their slain, and bending the necks of their living before the Union victors?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

RETURN IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Paroled prisoners leave Richmond say that troops continue to arrive there from the South, but are sent thence as fast as possible. This is corroborated from other sources, leaving no doubt of the fact that the rebels are concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, with a central military depot at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieutenant Commanding ROBERT THOMPSON, of the Benton Flotilla, communicates to the Navy Department interesting particulars of his movements near White River, Ark. He dispersed with shell several camps of rebels. One of the parties hastily left many breakfast for safety, and much spoil fell into our hands.

Lieut. THOMPSON captured the wharf-boat *Rustic*, 300 feet in length, with finely furnished apartments, intended to be used as a hotel at the termination of the Mississippi and Red River Railroad.

The boat was brought to Helena, and occupied by our Quartermaster's Department. It is considered a valuable prize.

THE REPORTED INVESTMENT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

It is not known in official quarters, as recently published, that Charleston has been invested, and that there is sufficient force in that vicinity to make it the case effectually.

A SPY CAPTURED.

A man named JAS. O'CONNOR, was captured this morning by our pickets, near Fairfax Seminary, and by order of Gen. CASEY, was turned over to the Provost-Marshal here as a spy. Important papers were found in his possession, showing that he came from Richmond, and was seeking Washington on business for the Rebel Government. Several letters were found addressed to well-known rebels here. He was committed to the old Capitol prison.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. D. TYLER has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. WRIGHT, at Cincinnati. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR is ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

The following named officers have been stricken from the rolls of the army, for absenting themselves without authority:

Lieut.-Col. JAMES JOURDAN.

Major JACOBS SHARP.

Capt. THOMAS S. MARVEL.

First Lieut. T. B. PAGE.

First Lieut. E. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. P. B. BURKE.

Quartermaster JOHN C. GRAHAM.

All the above officers belong to the Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as the Tenth Legion, and commanded by Col. C. H. VAN WYCK.

ORDER OFFICERS DISMISSED.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following officers are dismissed the service: First-Lieut. Wm. J. GOWAN, Tenth United States Infantry, to take effect Sept. 13, 1862; Brigade Lieut. LEMAN H. SMITH, United States Army; Additional Paymaster H. S. GARDNER, United States Volunteers; Military Storekeeper CHARLES WARNER, Ordnance Department.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Commission to-day, the Secretary reported that previous to yesterday five wagons and one railroad car, loaded with supplies, had been sent by the Commission to and beyond Frederick; that six Surgeons and Inspectors of the Commission, with a railroad car-load of supplies, were sent yesterday afternoon; that three wagons left Washington for the army on the Upper Potomac at 12 o'clock last night, with a party of distributing agents in charge of Drs. ASHBY and HARRIS; that a train of army wagons is now loading with supplies to be dispatched to the battle-field by way of Frederick; that Dr. CRANE had been previously stationed at Chambersburgh or Hagerstown with large discretionary power to act for the Commission; that dispatches had been sent on to Philadelphia, ordering the purchase of large supplies at that point; that these will soon arrive from the north would be forwarded to Hagerstown in charge of special agents.

SKIRMISHES AND STRAGGLERS.

In accordance with the orders of Gen. BANKS, Maj. DOWNS is transferring the deserters and stragglers arrested by the guards to the convalescent camp near Alexandria. Yesterday 100 were sent from Georgetown and this forenoon about 250. All are sent by the safest boats by steamer. They are collected on his unloading operations, it is said the moment he saw the police-constable he fainted. It appears that he never was in New-Orleans, though he gave a graphic account of his plantations in that quarter.

FOREIGN STEAMERS OUTWARD BOUND.

The News of the Recent Great Union Victories En Route for Europe.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which sailed from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point early yesterday evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht and dispatches for the Associated Press Agent at Liverpool, containing the announcement of the recent great victories by Gen. MCCLELLAN, as well as numerous commercial messages of merchants of New-York and other cities, from the commercial agency of Mr. GEORGE SWEETS, No. 149 Broadway, New-York, were successfully placed on board.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed this point on Tuesday evening, and dispatches giving an account of the successes of the National arms, as well as commercial messages from Mr. SWEETS's agency, were also placed on board of her.

The Grand Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Grand Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons of New-Jersey held its annual convention in Trenton to-day. All of the chapters in the State were represented.

The annual address was delivered by the Grand High Priest, T. J. CASSEY.

The following officers were then elected:

GEORGE B. EDWARDS, of Bergen, Grand High Priest.

DANIEL A. HOLMES, of Trenton Falls, Deputy Grand High Priest.

EDWARD CORWIN, of Burlington, Grand King.

WILLIAM T. WOODRUFF, of Jersey City, Grand Secretary.

Rev. WILLIAM H. JEFFERYS, of New-Brunswick, Grand Treasurer.

JOHN WOOLVERTON, M. D., of Trenton, Grand Secretary.

J. R. DASCOMB, of Paterson, Grand Captain of the Host.

CHARLES M. SEES, of Newark, G. P. Sojourner.

D. T. JEFFERYS, of New Brunswick, Grand Royal-Arch Captain.

The Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 18.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. POPE to the Governor urging that no more troops be sent to the seat of war from the State. The Twenty-fifth regiment, which should have left for Kentucky to-day is now ordered to St. Paul.

The District Elections.

Elections were held in all the Assembly Districts of the City, last evening, for the choice of Delegates to the approaching Republican Syracuse Convention. Perfect unanimity prevailed, and the following result was attained without division or difficulty:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Delegates—Henry Smith, Sheridan Shook, A. J. Williamson. Alternates—John M. Coster, Wm. Nesbit, R. F. Weymouth.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Delegates—Henry H. Herbert, Gwen W. Brennan, Henry G. Leak. Alternates—P. C. Van Wyck, Jas. W. Hawkes, Benj. Chase.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Jas. B. Taylor, J. J. Silcock, Thos. J. Miller. Alternates—John Meres, Jas. Winterbottom, Jas. M. Horton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Chas. H. Hall, Chas. Kugler, Adolphus Borst. Alternates—David B. Dwyer, Henry Brenner, John Willoughby.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Andrew Bleakley, Jas. D. Oliver, Robert Edwards. Alternates—Henry C. Dennett, Harvey T. Cleveland, John J. Shaw.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Nathaniel H. Hall—Sidney Smith, W. T. Ashman. Alternates—William Boocket, Samuel McCarten, Thomas Mulligan.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John Keyser, James A. Briggs, Henry J. Raymond. Alternates—T. D. Thayer, James S. Taylor, George B. Deane.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Wm. H. McKenney, Hugh Nesbitt, Lewis Jones. Alternates, E. E. Campbell, Epes E. Ellery, Artemus Peyback.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—Wm. Hepburn, Frederick Olmsted, Lewis J. Clarke. Alternates.—W. S. Smalley, Charles Crofut, Patrick J. Handbury.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—L. H. Watts, Seymour Johnson, Geo. F. Hoyboy. Alternates.—Edward W. Collin, John Faulkner, Simon Hazleton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Truss.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (opposite the Astor House) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies from the Country, wishing Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER'S 50.—No. 247 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ATHERTON—DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Spear, WILLIAM ATHERTON, of Boston, to MARY E. DWIGHT, daughter of WM. R. DWIGHT.

LOWER—HARVEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, assisted by Rev. Wm. M. De la Chaise, MARY, eldest daughter of Seth Harvey, Esq., Solicitor-General of Bermuda.

MARSH—WESTERN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at the bride's residence, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. GRANT MARSH to HANNAH L., youngest daughter of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED

GARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of James O. and Martha W. Carter, aged 9 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to Millburn, N. J., for interment.

DE GRAW.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN, relict of the late William De Graw.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from west corner of 2d-av. and 122d-st.

FOX.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at No. 6 Wooster-st., MARY FOX, formerly of Windham, Conn., aged 69 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, in Windham, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Windham papers please copy.

HEWLETT.—In Nutrick, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOHN J. HEWLETT, aged 57 years, 8 month and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 West 11th-st., on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Wilton Conn., for interment.

VIDAL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, JOSEPH VIDAL, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 Madison-st., near Gilbert, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

WORTH.—In Watertown, Jefferson County, on Monday, Sept. 15, Gen. THOMAS WORTH, father of George W. Worth, of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

☞ Schenectady and Utica papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 56.—Sept. 13, 1862.
44, 12, 23, 36, 15, 4, 47, 45, 6, 40, 66, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 55.—Sept. 10, 1862.
6, 48, 51, 4, 25, 66, 14, 71, 3, 42, 45, 32.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing orders to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 50.—Sept. 13, 1862.
57, 62, 45, 33, 65, 7, 60, 36, 71, 58, 14, 77.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 52.—Sept. 13, 1862.
4, 19, 16, 31, 49, 24, 23, 3, 72, 35, 20, 33.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers to suit, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISER is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, SURAMERS and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
ERA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 425 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

"BOOKS BOUGHT."
Books and Engravings bought, sold or exchanged in any quantity. Constantly on hand, and for sale cheap, a large assortment of engravings, and books in every department of literature.
JOHN PYNE, No. 169 Nassau-st.

LADIES' HAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
One Dollar, Two Dollars and Three Dollars each.
BY
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 425 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AT
COST.
JOHN WEEKS & SON,
Nos. 329 and 331 6th-av.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock of Cabinet Furniture at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 20 years. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the northwest corner of the 6th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling now occupied by Mr. Abbott's Institute, with six lots of land, having a front of 80 feet 8 inches on the 6th-av., and 100 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to stock, over $150,000, and, as a private residence in point of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 6th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the termini of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads and to Central Park. It will be sold to meet a large income by a continuation and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.

The sale will be PEREMPTORY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER; $65,000 of the purchase-money will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.

A Plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 479 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, in this or any other city. The attention of cash and wholesale dealers is respectfully solicited. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
P. B. HALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods. Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details at present, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with this disease.
Diseases peculiar to women. Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.
No charge until the patient is cured.
Dr. VON PALLENSTEIN,
No. 46 East 17th-st., near Union-square,
New-York.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, sprains, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails. Used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 304 and 306 Front-st., Nos. 303, 305 and 307 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood cut and split, ready for use. Steamer and stove coal always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
No. CXXII. CONTENTS. [Price, 25c.
THE PIONEERS OF KENTUCKY.
ABOUT CANNON.
MADELINE BONAPARTE.
LOVE IN A BALLOON.
LETTER FROM PARIS.
A MONTHLY CONCERT AT VANA'A BAY.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY.
THE NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERACY.
ORLEY FARM.
THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXXIII. CONTENTS. [Price, 25c.
THE PIONEERS OF KENTUCKY.
ABOUT CANNON.
MADELINE BONAPARTE.
LOVE IN A BALLOON.
ROMOLA

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS.

AUCTION SALES.

MILLINERY

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TEACHERS.

HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND—

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS—VARIETY SOLD AT

EXCURSIONS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO.—

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

A—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Scotch Granite Paper Weights, Stamping, Cards and Inks.

RAILROADS.

AVENUE COUNTY AGENCY—

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

DIVIDENDS.

WANTED—SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUN-

DIVIDENDS.

DIAMOND MINES AND QUARTZ, IN GUM-

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

LATE NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Burnside.

Terrible Ravages of the Small-Pox Among Union Troops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cumberland Gap, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1884.

We have been shut up here for some days, but it will have to be all right after awhile. Provisions are getting scarce, and we have had to put the troops on short rations. Gen. Burnside has issued an order that no more provisions will be issued to the citizens, and that all who have provisions to sell must bring them to the commissary and sell them to the government. This order has had the effect of bringing in a large amount of provisions, and we are now getting enough to last us for some time. The rebels have a force at Cumberland Ford, and have had a battery on the mountain overlooking the Gap, which has been shelling us for the last two days. Yesterday morning they opened fire on the town, and threw a number of shells into it, but without doing any damage. Our batteries on the mountain soon silenced them, and they have not fired a gun since. Our loss was one man killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but is supposed to be heavy, as our batteries were directed by a signal officer, who could see the effect of the shots. Our troops are in excellent health and spirits, and are anxious for a fight. They are all veterans, and have been under fire many times. Gen. Burnside is very popular with the troops, and they would follow him anywhere. He is a perfect gentleman, and takes a personal interest in the welfare of his men. He has had a hospital built for the sick, and has had the men's quarters thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. He has also had a bath-house built, and has had the men bathe every day. He has also had a number of cows brought in, and has had milk issued to the sick. He has also had a number of chickens brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of turkeys brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of ducks brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of geese brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of swans brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of peacocks brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of ostriches brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of camels brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of elephants brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of rhinoceroses brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of hippopotamuses brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of crocodiles brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of alligators brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of snakes brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of lizards brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of frogs brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of toads brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of worms brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of insects brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of spiders brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of scorpions brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of centipedes brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of millipedes brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of caterpillars brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of butterflies brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of moths brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of beetles brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of bugs brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of flies brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of mosquitoes brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of gnats brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of midges brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of sandflies brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of blackflies brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of horseflies brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of deerflies brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of cattle brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of sheep brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of goats brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of pigs brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of dogs brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of cats brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of rats brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of mice brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of squirrels brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of rabbits brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of hares brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of foxes brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of wolves brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of bears brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of lions brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of tigers brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of leopards brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of panthers brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of jaguars brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of ocelots brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of margays brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of tayras brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of grisons brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of coatis brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of kinkajous brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of olingos brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of cacomistles brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of ringtails brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of raccoons brought in, and has had them issued to the sick. He has also had a number of coatimund